# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*


## FOR SALE.

TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)
J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

## JUST RECEIVED,

HHDS. MOLASSES,
do. Sugar,
boxes Cheese,
dozen fine Looking Glasses.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 28, 1844. 39-3w

*Just Received and for Sale,*

HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 1, 1845.

## FOR SALE,

LIKELY negro girl 20 years of age, good house servant, perfectly honest, and of excellent disposition. Apply at this Office.
Dec. 31, 1844. 39-1w

JUST received, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of growth of 1844. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
January 1, 1845. 39-4w

## LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Lutterloh, by note or book account, will please make immediate payment to the subscriber.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 28, 1844. 39-3w

## STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON the 23d of November last, a very large BAY HORSE, about 8 years old, a little inclined to be buck, wind-galled badly on both hind feet, has bushy mane and tail, in good order when he went off. He was raised in Davidson county, and has good saddle and harness horse. Any information will be thankfully received, and a reward of five dollars paid on his recovery.
JAMES B. HARRISS.
Philadelphus P. O., Robeson Co., Dec. 26. 3wpd

## BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,

### FOR JANUARY, 1845.

*G. Gregory & Co. Managers.*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 2 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, January 11th, 1845.
GRAND CAPITALS.
$35,000, $10,000, $8,000, $5,000, $3,000, $3,120, 30 Prizes of $1,500, 50 of $500, 50 of $400, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Certificates of packages of 26 wholes | | $130 00 |
| do | ditto 26 halves | 65 00 |
| do | ditto 26 quarters | 32 50 |

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 3 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, January 18, 1845.
FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,400, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 10 of $500, 10 of $200, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Certificate of a package of 25 wholes | | $120 00 |
| Ditto | ditto 25 halves | 60 00 |
| Ditto | ditto 25 quarters | 30 00 |

### MAMMOTH.

### 50,000 DOLLARS.

50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 4 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 25th of January, 1845.
BRILLIANT PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Splendid Prize of | $50,000 |
| ditto ditto | 15,000 |
| ditto ditto | 8,000 |
| Prize of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,415, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 900, 50 of 400, 130 of 200, &c. | |

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Certificates of a package of 26 wholes | | $160 00 |
| Ditto ditto | 26 halves | 80 00 |
| Ditto ditto | 26 quarters | 40 00 |
| Ditto ditto | 26 eighths | 20 00 |

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Dec. 22, 1844. 38-tdpd

## Superior Chewing Tobacco.

3 BOXES superior "Mozart" Chewing Tobacco,
3 do do Cavendish, "Barrett's" best.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 31, 1844. 39-3w

## BOOKS for NEW YEAR.

A VARIETY of ANNUALS, POEMS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, &c., suitable for New Year Presents.
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 24.

## Prince's Linnæan Botanic *Garden and Nurseries,*

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

The New Descriptive CATALOGUES (which have cost over $700,) of the TREES, PLANTS and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing
WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.
*Flushing, Oct.* 1844. 39tf

## WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

## JUST RECEIVED.

A HANDSOME assortment of Hollow Ware, (some very large pots.) ½ doz. elegant Gentlemen's SADDLES, (with quilted Morocco covers.)

—*Also*—

16 Bbls. prime APPLE BRANDY, on consignment, for sale by the barrel, for Cash.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
*South West corner Market Square.*
*December* 4, 1844. 35-tf

**WANTED.**—COTTON in the Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in barter or cash.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.
Dec. 4, 1844. 35-tf

**WANTED to sell, a second-hand CARRYALL,** as good as new. Apply to
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.
Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

**FOR SALE, 50 bushels Rye,** a prime article for Seed.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square
Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

## NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable WORSTED GOODS for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.
Call soon and see
W. G. MATTHEWS.
North East corner Market Square.
Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

## JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf

## GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen. We can melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremolite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrystalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.
Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

## State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term,* 1844.

John McDougald and wife Flora, *vs.* Neill B. Brown, Duncan Brown, and others.

[Petition for Partition of Land.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Brown, one of the heirs at law of Malcom Brown, deceased, Jennet O'Kelly and Harriet O'Kelly, heirs at law of Jennet O'Kelly, deceased, as a part of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, to plead, answer or demur, or this Petition will be taken as confessed by them, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.
SD'H HOWELL, *Clk C. C.*
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## $10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a Negro Woman named MARY, aged about 21 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has large prominent fore teeth, continually exposed between a pair of thick lips. She is supposed to be either in the neighborhood, or lurking about the plantation of Alex'r Watson in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, for her confinement in any jail so that I may get her, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.
D. McINTYRE.
*Stewartsville, Richmond Co., Dec.* 14. 37-1w

## REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.
*Dec.* 9, 1844. 36-tf

**TANNERS' OIL.**—5 bbls. Train OIL, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Dec. 10. 36tf

**WESTERN LARD.**—5 bbls. LARD, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Dec. 10. 36tf

**NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.** 10 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, in bbls., for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Dec. 10. 36tf

## DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

| | |
|---|---|
| New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes, | Spanish Cigars, |
| A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes, | Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, |
| New crop Citron, | Hair Powder, |
| Palm Nuts and Filberts, | Essence Lemon and Peppermint, |
| Mace and Cloves, | And a general assortment |
| Cassia and Nutmegs, | of Cordials, Wines and |
| Pepper and Alspice, | Spirits. |
| | Also, a large lot of superior TOYS. |

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb.; wholesale, 25.
D. S.
*Fayetteville, Nov.* 28, 1844. 35tf

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

## JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

**120 PACKAGES DRY GOODS, AND 42 PACKAGES *Boots and Shoes,***

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.
*December* 2, 1844. 35tf

## NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
*October* 1, 1844. 26tf

***Also Receiving,***

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

## REMOVAL.

## HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.
*Oct.* 29, 1844. 30-tf

## Auction and Commission BUSINESS,

No. 6, SOUTH WATER STREET.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into co-partnership, under the Firm of

SANDFORD & SMITH,

For the transaction of AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit a share of patronage.

Particular attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to and from the interior, and to the purchase and sale of Produce.
THOMAS SANDFORD.
WILLIAM L. SMITH.
*Wilmington, Dec.* 13, 1843. 37-6w

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at the December Term 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Mary M. Blake, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against the Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all those indebted to the Estate must make immediate payment.
JOHN OWEN,
A. W. STEEL,
Executors of Mary Blake.
*December* 3, 1844. 36-6w

Wanted to purchase or hire,

A SMART, steady man, of good character. Apply at this office.

## TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN, a good Turpentine hand. Apply at this Office.
*Dec.* 16, 1844. 37tf

## Metallic Polishing Powder,

FOR polishing Silver, German Silver, Brass Plate, Britannia Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c. Prepared by G. Wilson & Co., only.

For sale by J. C. Blocker, Harrisonville, and at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
*Dec.* 22, 1844. 38tf

## NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a candidate for Constable in the Fayetteville District, to be voted for by the Voters in the town of Fayetteville, at the Election for Constables February next.
*Dec.* 14, 1844. 37tE

## SALE OF LAND.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday the 6th January next, by a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, viz:

One tract or parcel, the late residence of Mrs. Mary Carver, deceased, joining Mrs. Mary Jackson, and supposed to contain one hundred and fifty acres.

One other piece, joining the same aforesaid on the South, between one hundred and one hundred and sixty acres.

One other piece, containing forty-five acres, and joins the above and Jonathan Evans's land.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from date.
ALEX'R J. BYRNE, *Com'r.*
*Nov.* 26, 1844. 35tf

## Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.
J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
*Proprietor.*
*Charlotte, N. C.*

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.
S. WILLIAMSON.
*Davidson College, N. C., Oct.* 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.
IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

*Dr. J. Michael Happoldt*—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.
CYRUS JOHNSTON.
*Providence, N. C.*

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

*Dr. J. Michael Happoldt*—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.
A. M. FORSTER.
*Lincoln Circuit, N. C.*

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.
MARY ANN FORSTER.
*Lincolnton, N. C., July* 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
*Dec.* 14, 1844. 37tf

## STEAM MILLS AND TURPENTINE DISTILLERIES IN WILMINGTON.

Few persons abroad we apprehend are aware of the extent of the "manufacturing" operations of Wilmington in the way of Lumber and Spirits of Turpentine—two very important articles of commerce and use. We will therefore take notice of them, as well for the benefit of the town, as for the information of those elsewhere who are interested in its trade.

There are seven Steam Saw Mills here, and the foundation is laid, and materials collected, for the erection of the eighth. The seven are, the Cowan Mill, owned by Potter & Kidder; the Clinton, owned by Ballard & McRae; the Phœnix, owned by Giles, Bradley & Co.; the Harrison, owned by John McRae & Co.; Mill No. 5, owned by Henry R. Savage; the Point Peter, owned by O. G. Parsley; the Cape Fear, owned by C. D. Ellis & Co., P. K. Dickinson is building the other. These mills have two *gangs* of saws each; all of them together can cut 140,000 feet of timber daily, and turn out 105,000 feet of lumber daily.

The number of Turpentine Distilleries is nine; namely, one owned by Wm. O. Jeffreys & Co., running two stills; two owned by Henry Nutt, running seven stills; one owned by B. Flanner, running five stills; one owned by Hall & Armstrong, running three stills; one owned by A. H. Van Bokkelen, Jr. running four stills; one owned by Giles & Bradley, running four stills; one owned by Hall &, Flanner, running three stills. Total, thirty stills. The nine establishments use upon an average probably eight hundred barrels of Turpentine daily, and turn out four thousand gallons of Spirits Turpentine daily.
*Wilmington Chronicle.*

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

CONGRESSIONAL WISDOM.—The Tariff imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on all broadcloth, and 50 per cent. on ready-made clothing. Mr Payne of Alabama, in a late speech, contended that the Tailor is only protected 10 per cent. by this provision. He says that "the poor Tailor, when he heard this, *thought* himself amply protected," but that the 40 per cent. on cloth must first be deducted, and thus "the poor tailor gets but 10 per cent. That was all his boasted protection."

Mr. Payne is a muddy-headed disciple of the South Carolina forty bale school theory, or he would scarcely have committed so ridiculous a blunder. It cannot require an argument to show, that the 10 per cent. is *added* to the 40, not the 40 deducted from the 50; and that thus the "poor tailor" is more cared for by the Whig Tariff, than is the rich manufacturer of cloth. Suppose the cloth for a coat costs in England $10. It is imported and pays $4 duty—making $14 as the price when it gets into the tailor's hands to make up in this country. He charges $10 for making. And the coat thus costs $24.

Suppose the same cloth made up in England. The cost of the cloth $10; making $10; duty 50 per cent., $10. Cost of a ready made imported coat $30. Difference in favor of "the poor tailor" $6.

How little *common sense* is sent to Congress!

We have heretofore shown, that complaints of Mr. Shannon's shocking mismanagement of his diplomacy at Mexico, do not come alone from Whigs. Among the further evidences of this, we may quote the following from a longer article from the N. Y. Morning News, a leading Locofoco paper:—

FROM THE NEW YORK MORNING NEWS.

*Mr. Shannon's Rejoinder to Senor Rejon.*—This document adds further confirmation to the truth, already before universally admitted, of that gentleman's want of proper qualification for his place. Even where its argument is most sound, it is clumsily and feebly put; while it is so grossly disfigured with personal abuse to the individual addressed—the *lie direct* being repeated over and over again with ingenious variety of insult—as to reflect certainly much more discredit on its author than on its object. It is a thousand pities that, at this juncture, we should have happened to be represented in Mexico by a Minister who, whatever other good qualities may have recommended him to the post, superadded to ignorance of the language, a total want of experience in diplomatic affairs.

MORE TYLER DIPLOMACY.—The United States is honored with a representative named E. Porter, who holds the responsible office of Consul at Guadeloupe de Fontera, in Mexico. Among the official documents lately communicated by Mr. Tyler to Congress, is a letter from this functionary, in which the following passage occurs:—

"It is needless to enter any further into a discussion on the relative merits of Mr. Patterson. He stands so high in the estimation of the respectable portion of the community that his calumniators cannot touch him with a ten-foot pole."

Might not Mr. Porter himself be touched with something shorter than a ten-foot pole, to the advantage of his country?

We have been requested by Mr. Clay to express his thanks to those Editors of Newspapers who have been so kind as to supply him gratuitously with their papers for some time past. Desirous of avoiding obligations which he cannot conveniently repay, he wishes henceforward to receive only such papers as he subscribes for.

We add, on our own information, derived from the friends of Mr. Clay, that his postage is enormous—swelled, we are shocked to learn, by exulting and insulting letters transmitted to him, as well as by letters requesting his autograph, &c., and by other correspondents. Those who address him ought to reflect that he is not invested with the franking privilege. We are sorry to learn that his pecuniary condition is such as to make the practice of great economy an indispensable duty.—*National Intelligencer.*

In reference to its effects upon the revenue, JAMES K. POLK, in April, 1843, said *the present tariff act would not produce annually half the amount of revenue which would have been produced by the lower rates of the Compromise Act, had that act not been disturbed; and that the revenue derived under the present law would scarcely be equal to half the annual expenditures, and that therefore under it the public debt would rapidly increase.* Here is an exhibition of the financial wisdom of JAMES K. POLK, the President elect. It will be recollected that when the Compromise Act had reached its lowest point of reduction, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now it exceeds them some fifteen or twenty millions annually. So much for the financial wisdom of Mr. POLK.
*Baltimore Patriot.*

*Warning to Quit.*—The Loco Focos of the "true grit" had a grand carousal in Albany on Thursday last. The Albany Evening Journal says:

The Tyler office-holders, who were present, as usual, having made themselves particularly conspicuous since election, at all these Polk festivals, furnished the occasion for the gentle hint conveyed in the following sentiment:—

"John Tyler—May he retire on the 4th of March next and with *all his office-holders.*

The toast was rapturously received, the score of would-be Postmasters, Collectors, Surveyors, &c. thumping the tables with infinite spirit.

*Felonious Assault.*—On last Sunday morning, A. L. D. Johnson, carpenter, knocked at the door of the dwelling house of Mr. Holden, constable, and on the appearance of Mr. H., Johnson, without saying a word, pointed a shot gun at him and fired, lodging a number of shot in the legs of Mr. Holden. His wounds are not considered dangerous. Johnson took to flight, but was shortly arrested and committed to jail. The cause of the outrage was a slight difficulty which occurred at the Theatre the night previous in regard to a ticket,—Mr. Holden being the door-keeper.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

## MR. CLAY.

The following Correspondence lately took place between Mr. Clay and a Committee of the Whigs of New Haven, Connecticut:—

LETTER TO MR. CLAY.

NEW HAVEN, November 16, 1844.

*Sir:* It is with much pleasure that we execute the duty assigned to us by the Whigs of this city, of transmitting to you the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held by them on the evening of the 14th instant; but this pleasure is *mingled* with the deepest regret that we cannot hail you, as we had fondly hoped, as President of these United States. The deplorable result of the late election has here, as every where, filled the hearts of your Whig friends with pain and mortification, and this feeling has not been confined to the *voters* only, but has extended itself through every age and condition of society.

We were not aware, until we saw our anticipations of your success blighted, how strong a hold you had upon our affections; and we now feel that you are PRESIDENT in the *hearts* of a vast majority of the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the country, where you can never be defeated, and where the poisoned shafts of calumny can never reach you. Had you been called to assume the responsibilities of the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, we feel sure that the most eminent success in the discharge of its duties could not have increased your fame, or led us to cherish any warmer feelings than we now entertain for your character and public services.

We are proud, sir, of our city for the vote she has given you, which is larger than was ever given before to any candidate in a contested election; and we are proud of our State, that, amid all the deceptions and slanders which have marked the course of our opponents throughout the late contest, she has given you a majority worthy of her character and of the intelligence of her citizens.

May your valuable life, dear sir, be spared through many years, to bless the country you have so greatly honored, and whose interests in times of danger you have so often and so nobly upheld.

We tender you, in behalf of your friends here, and of ourselves individually, our warmest regards for you and yours, and we trust that at an early day you will find it convenient to visit New England, that you may receive from your friends here the enthusiastic greetings that are due to the *Nation's Benefactor*, for such in truth you are, and in our affections second only to the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Your obedient servants,
P. S. GALPIN,
JAMES F. BABCOCK,
THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE,
Hon. HENRY CLAY, Ashland. *Committee.*

MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.

ASHLAND, December 17, 1844.

*Gentlemen:* I duly received your friendly letter transmitting the proceedings of a public meeting held in the city of New Haven in respect to the late Presidential election. The patriotic spirit manifested in the whole of them is worthy of Connecticut, worthy of its renowned seat of learning, and worthy of the Whig cause. For the sentiments of attachment, confidence, and friendship towards myself, which they exhibit, and which you so kindly reiterate in your letter, I offer the warm acknowledgments of a grateful heart. My obligations to Connecticut, and my friendly intercourse with many of her eminent sons during a long period of time, will be faithfully remembered while I continue to live.

I share with you, gentlemen, in regrets on account of the unexpected issue of the recent election. My own personal concern in it is entitled to very little consideration, although I affect no indifference in that respect. The great importance of the event arises out of the respective principles in contest between the two parties, the consequences to which it may lead, and the alleged means by which it was brought about, of which, however, I do not allow myself particularly to speak.

The policy of the country in regard to the protection of American industry, a few months ago seemed to be rapidly acquiring a permanent and fixed character. The Southern and Southwestern portions of the Union had been reproached at the North for want of sufficient interest and sympathy in its welfare. Yielding to the joint influence of their own reflections and experience, the slave States were fast subscribing to the justice and expediency of a tariff for revenue, with discriminations for protection. At such an auspicious moment, instead of cordially meeting the slave States and placing the principles of protection upon impregnable and durable ground, a sufficient number of the free States to be decisive of the contest abandoned what was believed to be their own cherished policy, and have aided, if not in its total subversion, in exposing it to imminent hazard and uncertainty. Discouragement has taken the place of confidence in the business of the country, enterprise is checked, and no one knows to what employment he can now safely direct his exertions. Instead of a constantly augmenting home market, we are in danger of experiencing its decline at a time when the foreign market is absolutely glutted with American productions, cotton especially, which is now selling at a lower price than was ever before known. It is probably destined to fall still lower. The final and not distant result will be, especially if large importations shall be stimulated by low duties, a drain of the specie of the country, with all its train of terrible consequences, on which I have neither inclination nor time to dwell.

If the cause of the Whigs had triumphed, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands would have been secured, and that great national inheritance would have been preserved for the benefit of the present and future generations. I shall be most agreeably disappointed if it be not wasted in a few years by graduation and other projects of alienation, leaving no traces of permanent benefit behind.

I would not touch upon other great measures of public policy, which it was the purpose of the Whigs to endeavor to establish, without giving to this letter an unsuitable length. They may be briefly stated to have aimed at the purity of the Government, the greater prosperity of the People, and additional security to their liberties and to the Union; and, withal, the preservation of the peace, the honor, and the good faith of the nation. The Whigs were most anxious to avoid a foreign war, for the sake of acquiring a foreign territory, which, under circumstances of the acquisition, could not fail to produce domestic discord, and expose the character of the country, in the eyes of an impartial world, to severe animadversion.

But our opponents have prevailed in the late contest, and the Whigs are, for the present, denied the satisfaction of carrying out their measures of national policy. Believing that they are indispensable to the welfare of the country, I am unwilling to relinquish the fond hope that they may be finally established, whether I live to witness that event or not. In the mean time those to whose hands the administration of public affairs is confided ought to have a fair trial. Let us even indulge an anxious desire that the evils which we have apprehended may not be realized, that the peace of our country may be undisturbed, its honor remain unsullied, and its prosperity continue unimpeded.

To guard, however, against adverse results, the resolution of the Whigs of the city of New Haven steadfastly to adhere to the Whig cause and principles, is wise and patriotic.

I should be most happy to visit once more New England, and especially New Haven, which has done me so much honor, by giving me, at the late election, the largest majority ever given by that city in a contested election. I shall embrace, with great pleasure, any opportunity, should any ever offer, to accept your obliging invitation.

I tender to you, gentlemen, my cordial thanks for your friendly wishes and kind regards for me and mine, and I hope that one and all of you may long live in health, happiness, and prosperity.

I am, faithfully, your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

MESSRS. P. S. GALPIN, JAMES F. BABCOCK, THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE.

# GOV. GRAHAM'S
# INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

*Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In presenting myself before you, to take the oaths required for my qualification as Chief Magistrate of the State, I gladly embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, my deep and abiding sense of gratitude, for their confidence and approbation as manifested in the election which calls me hither. If by diligence, faithfulness, and impartiality in the high trust I am about to assume—if by a constant observance of those great maxims of liberty and justice that are embodied in the Constitution which I shall swear to support—if by a consultation of our history, and a deference to those precedents and examples which are deemed most excellent in past time, I can gather that wisdom which my own deficient faculties are unable to supply, I may hope to render to my countrymen some, although it be an inadequate return, for this mark of their favorable consideration.

A philosophic observer of our Institutions, has attributed as a defect to the State Governments, that they do not comprehend objects of sufficient interest to human ambition. Although the fact be otherwise, yet it is much to be apprehended, that there is a tendency in the affairs of the Federal Government, extending as it does over so vast a territory, and so many millions of inhabitants, identified in recollection with the proudest events of our history—with its power to make war and peace, and being constantly surrounded with the pomp and circumstance of warlike preparation, by land and sea—with its large revenues and expenditures—its numerous officers, and their superior compensations above those of the States—its power to regulate Commerce, to conduct our foreign intercourse, and to administer the code of Nations, with the great and concentrated powers and patronage of its Executive—that there is a tendency in the affairs of that Government, with these attributes for admiration and attraction, to engross too much of the attention which is bestowed by our citizens on public affairs. That these important concerns of the Nation should be objects of constant observation and active vigilance, is to be expected and desired. But that they should be so, to the exclusion of those more immediate interests which "come home to our business and bosoms," our homes and firesides, and which are wisely retained under State jurisdiction, is a misfortune to be deprecated. If we glory in the name of American citizens, it should be with feelings akin to filial affection and gratitude, that we remember, *we are North Carolinians!* And that the preservation and prosperity of our system, and its ability to secure the permanent and habitual attachment of the people, depend quite as much, nay, much more, upon an enlightened policy, and a correct administration in the State Governments, than in that of the Union. In omitting, therefore, to occupy this occasion, with more than a passing notice of matters which concern the action of the General Government, I am actuated by the belief that other topics are more appropriate, and moreover, that from recent opportunities, my opinions on National affairs are not unknown. Let it suffice, then, to say, that the line of partition between State and Federal powers, should be kept distinctly marked; and while those yielded by the States should be liberally exercised for the general good, those retained should be carefully watched over and preserved—that I regard the liberty and Union of these United States as inseparable, and that it is the duty of those entrusted with authority, as well as of all good citizens, "indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts." But, for the cultivation of that harmony so essential to Union, we must bear in mind, that it is necessary, not only that the course of the General Government shall be characterized by justice, wisdom, and enlarged patriotism; but that the several States shall keep the covenants of the Constitution as undertaken by them, not merely in letter, but in spirit and in good faith. Certain parts of that instrument require duties to be performed, or omitted, by the State Governments, or some department thereof, without, however, providing penal sanctions for the failure, relying only upon the comity, the sense of right, and the official oaths of public servants for their observance. Yet it is obvious that a noncompliance on the part of a State in these articles, is as injurious to the rest of the confederacy, as can be any usurpation by the Federal Government. The Constitution having stipulated that Congress shall have power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization;" and Congress having exerted the power, by prescribing a previous residence in our own country, of five years, and a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, in some Court of Record, at least two years, before any foreigner shall be naturalized, it is manifest that any State which undertakes to confer the right of citizenship on aliens with a shorter residence, and upon other terms than those declared in the Acts of Congress, commits an infraction on the Constitution, injurious to the other States. And if they are enumerated in the census of her population, so as to give her a greater number in the apportionment of Representatives, and admitted to the right of suffrage in elections affecting the Union, she acquires importance and power beyond her due, and by means unauthorized by the Constitution. Yet, regulations for the naturalization of foreigners, after a residence of but six months or other period less than that required by the Acts of Congress, have been introduced in several of the States, and are believed to have already had an important influence in great National results.

So also the Constitution in express terms provides, that criminals fleeing from justice, in one State to another, and that persons held to labor escaping into other States, shall be delivered up on proper demand to be carried to the places whence they fled. Nevertheless, instances have occurred of refusal by State authorities to make such delivery, because the state of servitude, alleged in the particular case, did not exist in the State where the demand was made; or because the crime charged, was not regarded as an offence there. No difference can be perceived, whether the crime be treason against a State, larceny of a slave or other property, or whether the person demanded be a slave, or apprentice, a ward or infant child, the obligation under the Constitution, to deliver up, in any and every of the cases, is alike imperative and unavoidable.

I have thus particularly pointed out these breaches of constitutional duty in other States, because the Judiciary of this State have uniformly held, that the right of naturalization could only be acquired under the laws of the United States. The Executive has never failed to deliver up on a proper demand and due proof of identity, any fugitive criminal or person held to service and your predecessors in the General Assembly have aided the requirement of the Constitution, for the surrender of criminals, by statutory enactment.

Another source of disturbance to the harmony of the union, from failure in duty by the State Government, arises from the toleration within their limits, by particular States, of organized societies or combinations of individuals, having for their object the subversion of the Government or particular institutions of other States. If it be matter of boast in the Federal Government, that it has made similar combinations against foreign powers punishable as crimes in Courts of Justice, it would seem to be demanded by the duties of good neighborhood, to say nothing of closer ties, that such interference in the affairs of sister States should be prohibited by each member of the confederacy. And if particular frames of Government or organizations of society, existing in any of the States at the formation of the Constitution, and recognized and guaranteed by it, are to be warred upon by the inhabitants of other States, no matter from what motive of faction or fanaticism, or with whatever hope of driving them to a greater ideal perfection of liberty or humanity, the consequences cannot but be most disastrous to the general peace and happiness.

It is now near seventy years, since the organization of the gov't of the State of North Carolina. Never in her colonial condition enjoying the sunshine of royal favor, and participating in but a limited degree of the patronage and honors of the General Government, which has succeeded to the principal powers from which patronage flows; possessing a soil upon the average not above the medium grade of fertility, but yielding fruitful returns to patient toil in our generally salubrious climate—excluded by the nature of her sea-coast from any enlarged share in the commerce of the world; her people have been cursed to self-reliance, industry, economy, and for the most part to competence, but moderation in fortune. The natural fruits of this situation have been personal independence, unostentatious self-respect, habits in the general of morality, obedience to the Laws, fidelity to engagements, public and private, frugality in expenditures, and loyalty to the Government, which is at once the offspring of the will, and the type of the simple manners, and honest and manly character of the citizens. Our Constitution, both in its original and amended features, exhibits a Government affording every essential right of freedom, yet sufficiently conservative, to give to it permanence and energy in administration. No where can we find a better practical illustration of liberty secured by law. Our statutory enactments, embodied in a volume of but little more than six hundred octavo pages, in which are comprehended every act of Legislation, affecting the citizens in general, from the earliest English statutes until within a few years past, attest how well the simplicity and plainness of the fundamental law have been followed in general Legislation. In fulfillment of the requirements of the Constitution, a Judiciary system was early put in operation, which being matured from time to time, as experience suggested improvement, will compare favorably with the best systems of other States. Under its administration by officers, in the main of a high grade of ability, learning and purity of character, our standard of professional eminence has been uniformly elevated, justice has been executed, and truth maintained, in such a manner, that in no part of the world have life, liberty, and property, been more secure, than within the borders of our venerated State.

More than half a century ago, our University was established, which has gradually increased and diffused its lights not only in our own but in others of the States, until it now justly ranks among the first of the seminaries for education in the Union. Other institutions on private foundation, furnish opportunities for literary, scientific, and religious instruction, in various parts of the State, and within a few years past, the long deferred duty enjoined by the Constitution, of providing a system of Common Schools, for the instruction of all our youth, has been undertaken with earnestness and vigor. May it prosper, until we shall realize the desire of the Roman Emperor, who "would have every citizen so learned, that a portion of the Republic might be committed to his charge."

While such is the happy situation of our Government, and such some of its more fortunate results, we cannot delude ourselves with the belief, that our advancement in prosperity and wealth, has equalled that of most of our sister States, or that the task of those honored with the confidence of the people of North Carolina, and entrusted with their delegated power, is one of ease or indolence. Such has been the flow of emigration, that our population has not yet doubled its number at the first Federal census in 1790. Its regular increase, however, during each decennial period until the last, was at the average rate of about 50,000 souls in each ten years. But during the period from 1830 to 1840, owing to the temptations to removal from the action of the General Government, both in relation to the currency, and the extinction of the Indian title to public land, the increase was only about 20,000 souls. Notwithstanding, however, the augmentation of population from 393,000 in 1790 to 755,000 in 1840, and the consequent increase of production and consumption of articles of commerce, the imports and exports of the seaports in our own limits, as shewn by the table of commerce of the Treasury of the United States, are no greater at the latter than at the former period. The Inlets on our coast have undergone no change for the better; but few of our rivers have improved in navigation, though all have obstructions, and that extended tract of country lying between this capital and the Blue Ridge, and northwest of the river Cape Fear, comprehending more than one-third of our whole territory, population and taxable wealth, enjoys but little better facilities of transportation than when it was traversed by the baggage wagons of hostile armies, in the midst of the Revolution. Those beneficent establishments, the products of modern humanity and science, in which cures are administered to minds diseased, "the dumb are almost made to speak, and the blind to receive their sight," have as yet no foundations among us; and although a Common School system has been commenced, a surprisingly large part of our people are yet destitute of the first rudiments of education. Our earth, abounding, it is believed, beyond any other region of no greater extent, in the precious and useful metals, in materials for manufacturing, for manuring, for building, and a thousand other desirable objects, is not half explored. Our Agriculture, though attracting more intelligence than formerly, is yet greatly in need of improvement; and our capabilities for manufacturing are but beginning to be understood.

It is most obvious, that to meliorate our condition in any, or all of the particulars alluded to, pecuniary means are indispensable. In common with the greater portion of our constituents, I have looked for years to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as the source from which we were to derive the supplies necessary for objects so desirable. If in this hope, we shall be doomed to disappointment, those among us who prefer a different disposition of that fund, but who yet concur in the enlightened policy of diffusing education and improving our situation in every practicable method, will be expected to bring forward some other scheme of finance, to effect ends so important. Whatever system may be adopted, no time should be lost, in putting into energetic operation, such measures as may be best calculated to add to public and private wealth. Our country must be made to hold out the hope and expectation of acquiring the means of comfortable livelihood, and of reasonable accumulation, or its population cannot be expected to remain, nor its resources to increase. While labor is the only true foundation of national wealth, it may be much aided in its efforts, by the kind and upholding hand of Government. No State is more diversified in its fields of labor, or its varieties of marketable production, than our own. The great majority of the people being engaged in Agriculture, there are far more than a superficial observer would imagine, who are, with perhaps greater profits, employed in the forests and fisheries, mines, manufactories, and mechanic arts. Our agriculture again, such is the variety of soil and climate, comprehends every great staple cultivated in the Union, except Sugar and Hemp. And it is difficult to say in the present state of statistical information, which of our chief exports, of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wheat and Flour, or Indian Corn, is of the greatest value. While that of Cotton would seem to be the greatest, we must remember that fully one-third of the domestic supply of that article is manufactured at our own mills, and finds a market chiefly at home, in their manufactured state. These varieties of occupation, and production, creating apparently diverse interests, may be made to contribute to mutual accommodation, and to multiply the bonds of fraternal feeling, if government will but open communications between different sections, and give to the producer a cheap and easy mode of transportation to market, or shall encourage new employments, by means of which, the production shall find a market nearer home. In view of the great deficiency of facilities for transportation, under which we labor in the larger portion of the State, an extended system of Internal Improvement, or a more general devotion of industry to mining and manufacturing, would seem to be indispensable. If we cannot without too great a loss of profits, send our staples to existing markets, we must endeavor to bring a market nearer to them. This is most obviously our interest, especially since in raising the amount of revenue necessary for the Federal Government, the practice of laying discriminating duties for the protection of manufactures and other pursuits of domestic industry, seems to be a settled part of our national policy. Unfamiliar with the details of our affairs, it will hardly be expected that I shall at present attempt any recommendation of specific measures to your consideration. This would indeed be presumptuous, after the lucid and interesting review of them in the message of my distinguished predecessor, at the opening of your present Session. I cannot however forbear to impress upon the Legislature, my deep conviction of the importance of his recommendation to undertake without delay, an Agricultural and Geological survey of the State, with particular reference to the discovery of means to improve our soil and cultivation. In whatever we produce, we have millions of competitors throughout the world. And unless we avail ourselves of all the natural resources we possess, in addition to the lights of science, the skill of experience, and application of industry, we shall be left behind in the great race, of increasing profits by cheapening production.

In contemplating the important interests which require the care of Government, it is a consolation to me to know, that by the wise distribution of powers, the Executive in the general discharge of its duties, but moves in the rear of the Legislature, endeavoring to carry out their wise determinations, by such means as they have committed to its hands. Whatever in our respective spheres we may find demanding our attention, I trust that no pledge is necessary on my part, nor exhortation to you on yours, that the public engagements of the State shall be observed scrupulously and faithfully. In our past history, we have gained a high character for the virtues of honesty and fidelity; thus far, our escutcheon is unstained—the public faith has been kept, the public honor inviolate. And whatever destiny may await us in the future, let us fervently unite our invocations to that good Providence who has so signally upheld and preserved us heretofore, that our beloved North Carolina may still be permitted to "walk in her integrity," the object of our loyalty and pride, as she is the home of our hearts and affections.

# N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Thursday, Dec.* 26.

Mr. Lord, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the Petition of certain citizens of the county of Orange, praying a division of said county, and the erection of a new one out of the Western limits thereof. The Report was concurred in.

The House now proceeded to the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Mortgage.

The question pending was the adoption of Mr. Cherry's amendment.

[Mr. Moore spoke at considerable length, in reply to Mr. Wilder's remarks made on Tuesday, in which he bore so hard on the gentleman from Wake, that he brought him to his feet several times, when he very awkwardly assumed different positions from those taken in Tuesday's speech.

The debate continued the whole of the evening session—Mr. Mebane speaking in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Ellis and Brogden against it.

SENATE.—*Friday, Dec.* 27.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the county of Anson, praying the Legislature to bring the subject of drunkenness before the people at the next general elections, for them in their sovereign capacity to signify at the ballot boxes, whether or not they are in favor of abolishing the law granting licenses for the retail of spiritous liquors, &c.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to amend the Act passed in 1840–41, regulating Common Schools.—Referred to the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund. [The first section of the bill directs that the net annual income of the Literary Fund, exclusive of moneys arising from the sale of Swamp Lands, shall annually be distributed among the several counties in the ratio of their *white* population.—The 2d section reduces the per cent. allowed by that Act to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents to 2½ per cent. of the moneys that the said County may be entitled to receive.]

On motion of Mr. Halsey,

*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the House, proposing to raise a Committee of two on the part of the Senate, and four on the part of the House, to whom shall be referred the Governor's Message of Dec. 23d, in relation to the History of the State.

The bill more effectually to secure the debts due for Cherokee lands, and to facilitate the collection of the same, was put upon the second reading and rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Shepard introduced a resolution to instruct the Treasurer to advocate and vote for a bonus of 5 per cent. out of the profits of the Bank of the State, [a fund reserved to cover losses by bad debts.]

Mr. Ehringhaus, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better regulation of the Militia of North Carolina.

The engrossed bill concerning Jury Trials was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, being the adoption of Mr. Cherry's substitute to the bill authorizing the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

The discussion was continued until late in the Evening Session.

At the close of the debate, the motion of Mr. Ellis, to strike out from the amendment the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and part of the eighth section, being all that part which relates to the State's making a bid for the Road, was put to the House, and decided in the negative—Yeas 49, Nays 64.

The bill and amendments were made the special order of the day for to-morrow, to be taken up at half past 10 o'clock.

SENATE.—*Saturday, Dec.* 28.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill concerning the Treasurer and Comptroller. [This bill transfers the Clerk allowed heretofore to the Treasurer, to the Comptroller, and hereafter the Treasurer is only to be required to keep a *cash book*.]

The bill concerning a Penitentiary was read the third time, amended, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors, passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Joyner of Halifax, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported with sundry amendments the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia.

The Senate took a recess until three o'clock, after which time they were engaged in the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some little transaction of unimportant business, the House proceeded to the special order of the day, and took up the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cherry as heretofore amended. The said amendment was further amended, on the several motions of Mr. Cherry and Mr. Moore. The bill then passed its second reading as amended, by the following vote—Yeas 65, Nays 48.

The bill to locate the residence of Judges of the Superior Courts, hereafter to be elected, was read the third time. Mr. Guthrie moved that said bill be postponed indefinitely. The question thereon was determined in the negative—Yeas 54, Nays 58. The question then recurred on its passage the third reading, which was decided in the negative—Ayes 55, Noes 58.

SENATE.—*Monday, Dec.* 30.

Mr. Lindsay, from the Committee on the Literary Fund, reported a bill to consolidate and amend the Acts heretofore passed, on the subject of Common Schools.

The Senate took up the bill authorizing the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue Bonds to the amount of $100,000, to redeem a like amount of Bonds, issued under the Act, entitled an Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Mr Cameron moved to amend the bill, by adding to the 1st Section, the following Proviso:

*Provided*, That in addition to the mortgage which the State has upon the Road, the Stockholders in said Company, shall give their individual Bonds to the State, in a sum or sums sufficient to cover the liabilities of the individual Stockholders, for the amount which the State has already advanced on account of the said Road, and for their proportion of the amount as Stockholders in said Company, the State is now liable for, with the accruing interest.

This amendment elicited considerable debate, which was pending, when the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate continued the discussion on Mr. Cameron's amendment to the bill relating to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, which was, after some time spent thereon, adopted by the following vote.

*Yeas*—Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Hester, Hill, Holmes, Jeffreys, Melvin, McMillan, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker, Wilson.—26.

*Nays*—Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cowper, Dockery, Elliott, Francis, Halsy, Hellen, Joyner, of Halifax, Joiner, of Pitt, Lindsay, Moody, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Tayloe, Thompson, of Bertie, Waddell, Woodfin, Worth.—21.

The bill was then rejected by the following vote:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cameron, Dockery, Holmes, Lindsay, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Tayloe, Woodfin.—12.

*Nays*—Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cowper, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Etheridge, Exum, Francis, Gavin, Gwynn, Halsy, Hargrave, Hellen, Hester, Hill, Jeffreys, Joyner, of Halifax, Joiner, of Pitt, Melvin, McMillan, Moody, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, of Wake, Tomlinson, Waddell, Walker, Wilson, Worth.—34.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mills from the Finance Committee, reported the following Resolution, which was read the first time and passed:

*Resolved*, That the Public Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from the funds set apart for Internal Improvement, the Literary Fund, or from either of the Banks in this State, such sum or sums of money, from time to time, at six per cent. interest, as may be necessary to meet the proper charges authorized by law against the State, until the next meeting of the General Assembly. Provided, that the amount so borrowed, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provided further, that the sum or sums borrowed under the authority of this Resolution, shall be repaid by the Public Treasurer, as soon as the Treasury shall be in a condition to enable him to do the same.

Mr. Mills moved that said Resolution be read the second time, which was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis said, he was willing to borrow money to meet the liabilities of the State, which will fall due on the 1st January, 1845, but, he was opposed to extending the authority under the Resolution, to meet other liabilities subsequently, he would rather see some permanent proposition, by levying a tax to pay the debts. He therefore called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Mills said he could not account for the opposition of the gentleman from Rowan. He is willing to meet the present liabilities, but will not extend the authority of the Treasurer to borrow money to preserve the faith and credit of the State, after the first of January, 1845. Is the credit of North Carolina worth preserving now? then it will be equally important to preserve untarnished the faith and credit of this good old State, on the first of January, 1846, and throughout all time to come. Sir, if repudiation is ever to be resorted to in North Carolina, (God forbid it ever should) why not commence it now? Where is the necessity for cherishing and holding sacred the honor of the State for a day or a year, if it is to be surrendered or abandoned, and not worth preserving the next day or the next year. Why, sir, North Carolina becomes dearer to me every day of my life; and the longer we preserve her fair fame from even the breath of suspicion, the deeper would I deplore that act which may detract, in the slightest degree, from that high character heretofore so nobly sustained. I trust, in all that is sacred to man and State, that the time may never arrive, in 1846 or any other time, when we, the representatives of an honest people, shall suffer the State to be dishonored. But, says the gentleman, lay a tax to extinguish the debt. Why, then, does the gentleman not introduce his measure of relief? Why stand here idle, opposing the measure proposed to meet the crisis, and save the State from disgrace, when sir we are within two days of witnessing, to me, the horrible and degrading scene of repudiation in North Carolina, which must inevitably be the result, unless we act, and that speedily. Sir, we have no time to send out Tax Collectors to bring in money to discharge the State debts to-morrow. I am willing to go for any thing necessary to preserve the faith of the State, in all time to come. Pass this Resolution and it is safe. North Carolina will still occupy that high and enviable position which she now maintains among the States of this Union, and we shall have the high consolation of being the true sons and faithful representatives of the proud State of North Carolina, rising in triumph over every difficulty, with a character as pure and untarnished as it was when confided to our hands.

Mr. Jones of Currituck, remarked, as one of the Finance Committee, that he did hope this Resolution will pass. He was decidedly against repudiating, and for one, so long as there is a shot in the locker, he would vote it out to save her from this disgrace, and when she has nothing left in her Treasury, he would give the breech of his gun.

Mr. Ellis perceiving he could not bring his party into the opposition to this Resolution, withdrew his call for the Ayes and Noes. There was one, however, (Mr. Barnes of Edgecombe,) who had not quite as much foresight as Mr. Ellis in the matter, and renewed the call for the Ayes and Noes and found himself and Mr. Fleming the only two voting against its adoption, Mr. Ellis himself voting in the affirmative.

On motion, the said Resolution was read the third time passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

Mr. Mills from the same Committee reported a bill to authorize the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue Bonds to the amount of $100,000, to redeem a like amount of Bonds issued under the Act entitled an Act for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company; ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting the resignation of George E. Badger, as a Trustee of the University of North Carolina.

The said resignation was read and accepted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, upon the subject of a correspondence printed by order of the Senate, between himself and John H. Wheeler, Public Treasurer.

Mr. Cherry moved that the said communication be sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of three on the part of each House.

Upon this motion, a discussion arose, pending which, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Hayes,

*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to give to any two Justices of the Peace of this State, jurisdiction of all cases of Assault and Battery or Affrays in their respective Counties, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The House resumed the consideration of the subject in which it was engaged on taking recess, it being on referring the communication of His Excellency, the Governor, to a Select Committee—Mr. Cherry being entitled to the floor.

[As this debate has been greatly misrepresented in the *Standard*, the excoriating Speeches of Messrs. Cherry and Paine shall appear hereafter.]

SENATE.—*Tuesday, Dec.* 31.

Mr. Cameron, from the Joint Select Committee, raised to offer some testimonial of respect to the lamented Gaston, made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution, in relation to the death of the late William Gaston, have had the matter under consideration and have instructed me to make the following report:

The Legislature of North Carolina in General Assembly convened, have learned that, since their last Session, one of the most distinguished of our citizens has died.

On the 24th of January last, William Gaston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, after an illness of a few hours, departed this life.

The General Assembly of the State, from the unsullied character and inestimable worth of this distinguished citizen, is conscious that no acts or words can express their deep veneration for his character, or their sorrow for his irreparable loss. "Storied urn or animated bust" cannot remind us more sensibly of his exalted worth, for this is impressed deeply on every heart. Literally baptised in the blood of his distinguished ancestor, who fell in the revolutionary struggle of our country, he was early impressed with an abiding love of his native State, and devoted the whole energies of his rich disciplined mind to its service.

In all the varied stations of importance to which he was called by the confidence of his Fellow-Citizens, he devoted with untiring energy, all the powers of his mind to the promotion of the public weal.

As a man, he was exemplary in all the relations of life—a devoted husband—an affectionate Father—as a Statesman, he was pure and patriotic—the honor of his country, was the chief object of his heart—as an advocate, he was faithful and zealous—as a Judge, he was learned and impartial, and he died, as the whole of his life had been spent, in the service of the State. When such a man dies, the State may well mourn.

The sensation caused by his death testified the estimation in which he was held by his countrymen.

Nothing could excel his long, bright and glorious career in life, but the tranquil manner in which he left it.

We are informed by the proceedings of the Supreme Court on the mournful occasion of his death, that, at the moment of his dissolution, his mind was cheerful, and his conversation instructive. Full of years and full of honors, he left without a struggle or a murmur, a world of gloom, for an eternity of glory.—Truly was it said by one who knew him well, that he was "a good man and a great Judge."

The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina feel their inability to express their own feelings and those of their constituents in view of the loss which the State has sustained, yet they deem it due to the memory of departed talents and gratitude for his long and faithful services, to offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina*, That in the death of William Gaston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the State has experienced a loss of one of its most patriotic citizens, a faithful public servant and a learned and impartial Judge.

That in the course of a long and varied life, his bright career is left to us an example worthy of all imitation, and his unsullied character one of the brightest jewels of the State.

That the Governor of the State transmit a copy of these Resolutions with the Preamble, to the family of the deceased, and that they be spread on the Journals of both branches of the General Assembly.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State. [Proposes to elect by the People a Lieutenant Governor, who is to be President of the Senate, &c.]

The bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia, was read the second time.

Mr. Woodfin made an able and eloquent speech in advocacy of the bill.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate took up the unfinished business of the morning, being the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road. The bill was rejected by the following vote:

*Ayes.*—Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cameron, Dockery, Edwards, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Jefferson, Joyner, of Halifax, Lindsay, McMillan, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Tayloe, Waddell, Woodfin, and Worth.—21.

*Nays.*—Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cowper, Drake, Eaton, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Hester, Hill, Holmes, Jeffreys, Joiner, of Pitt, Melvin, Moody, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, of Bertie, Thompson, of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker and Wilson.—27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Joint Select Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the memorial of the Synod of North Carolina, in relation to sending a special Agent to Europe, to procure copies of Official Documents relating to the History of the State, reported that it is not expedient at this time to make an appropriation for this purpose. The Report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the House proceeded to the unfinished business in which it was engaged on the last adjournment. Whereupon, it was ordered that the said Communication of His Excellency the Governor, be transmitted to the Senate with a proposition that it be printed, and referred to a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House.

The bill to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was read the third time.

The bill then passed its third reading—Yeas 63, Nays 49.

The House unanimously adopted the Report and Resolutions of the Joint Select Committee, raised to offer some testimonial of respect to the lamented Judge Gaston, and ordered the same to be spread upon the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the House took up for consideration the bill relating to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and the question, shall it pass the second reading? was decided in the affirmative.—Ayes 68, Nays 41.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the bill was read the third time.

The bill then passed its third reading, by a vote almost the same as the preceding one.

SENATE.—*Wednesday, Jan.* 1.

Mr. Waddell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill to amend the fifth section of the Act concerning the power and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, to which the Senate concurred.

The Senate adjourned to the House of Commons, to witness the reception and qualification of His Excellency Gov. Graham. After which, they returned and took up the bill concerning Deeds, Mortgages and Assignments in Trust, which was, on motion of Mr. Francis, indefinitely postponed.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Francis, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the joint Resolution of both Houses to adjourn *sine die* on Monday the 6th inst. be rescinded.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Bertie, the vote by which was rejected the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia, was reconsidered, and laid on the table.

The Resolution requesting the payment by the General Government of the fourth instalment due under the Deposit Act, being the unfinished business of yesterday, was taken up. The question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Biggs. Mr. Francis called for a division of the question, "*to strike out*," which question was decided in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cowper, Dockery, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hargrave, Hellen, Jefferson, Joyner of Halifax, Joiner of Pitt, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Tayloe, Thompson of Bertie, Waddell, Woodfin, Worth—24.

*Nays*—Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hester, Hill, Holmes, Jeffreys, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker, Wilson—24.

Mr. Biggs moved that the Resolutions be postponed until Monday next, which was rejected by the casting vote of the Chair, the Senate voting as on the former motion.

Mr. Cameron moved to amend the first Resolution, so as to read *Senators from this State* in Congress be instructed, which was rejected—Ayes 23, Noes 25. Mr. Boyd voting with the Whigs in the negative.

The Resolutions then passed their second and third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the re-organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

Mr. Moore was addressing the House in favor of the bill, when the Chair announced that the hour had arrived when, by the joint order of the two Houses, the qualification of the Governor elect was to take place.

Whereupon, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that body of the readiness of the House to receive the Senate to witness the Inauguration. The Senate thereupon appeared and were received by the members of the House standing and uncovered. The Speaker of the Senate took his seat on the right of the Speaker of the House. When the Governor elect, attended by the Ex-Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Joint Select Committee, appeared before the General Assembly, and after delivering an Address, took the Oaths of Office administered by the Hon. Chief Justice Ruffin, and was thereby duly installed Governor of North Carolina for the ensuing two years.

The two Houses then took a recess to

THREE O'CLOCK.

Mr. Wilder, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize the business of Banking in the State of North Carolina, reported unfavorably thereon. The bill on Mr. Jones's motion was laid on the table until the 4th of March next.

The debate on the bill providing for the organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company was pending, when the House took a recess until half past six o'clock, at which time the bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The House cleared the Speaker's table of bills on their third reading, sitting until near ten o'clock.

SENATE.—*Thursday, Jan.* 2.

The bill to transfer the fund for Internal Improvements to the Literary Fund, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

The Engrossed bill to authorize the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue Bonds to the amount of $100,000, to redeem a like amount of Bonds issued under the Act for the relief of the Company, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Cameron proposed the following amendment thereto.

*Provided*, That in addition to the Mortgage which the State has upon the Road, the Stockholders in said Company, shall give their individual Bonds to the State, in a sum or sums sufficient to cover the liabilities of the individual Stockholders for the amount which the State has already advanced on account of the said Road, and for their proportion of the amount as Stockholders in said Company the State is now liable for, with the accruing interest.

The amendment was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, the Senate voting 24 to 24.

Whereupon, the bill passed its second and third reading by the same vote, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Waddill from the Judiciary committee reported the bill to provide for holding a session of the Supreme Court, once a year in the Western part of the State, and recommend its passage.

The Engrossed bill to amend the Revised Statute concerning the powers and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Worth postponed to the 4th of March next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to re-organize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, occupied most of this day's session. Messrs. Scales and Washington opposed the bill, and Messrs. Moore and Barnes advocated it. Amendments offered by Mr. Ellis were rejected, and the bill itself was lost, 58 to 56.

The Chair announced the hour having arrived for the House to take a recess. Whereupon, before the Speaker had declared the House adjourned, Mr. Cherry addressed the Chair and said,

*Mr. Speaker*—I ask the attention of the House for a matter personal to myself, for a few moments. In the Standard of yesterday, I find an article relating to the gentleman from Wake (Mr. Shepard) and myself. I am not a subscriber to that paper, and do not read it regularly, and my attention was not called to this article until the Inauguration of the Governor was about to take place. Immediately after the Inauguration, the House took a recess till 3 o'clock. When I reached the House after dinner, a debate was going on, which continued until night, so that I had no opportunity to call the attention of the House to this matter until this morning. I shall now read that article. (Here Mr. C. read it.)

It will be remembered, that Mr. Moore, of Halifax, made a statement to this House of the settlement of the difficulty between the gentleman from Wake and myself, on Tuesday last. I am informed by Mr. Moore, that he handed a copy of these remarks of the gentleman from Wake, on the same day, as they were delivered to me. (Mr. C. here read the remarks of Mr. Moore as follows:)

*Mr. Speaker.*—I beg the House will give me their attention for a moment. It will be recollected that on yesterday evening, an unpleasant scene occurred between two members of the House, Mr. Shepard of Wake, and Mr. Cherry of Bertie. I have the pleasure to announce publicly, in my place, and am requested by the gentlemen, that the difficulty has been honorably adjusted, in a manner satisfactory to themselves and to their friends."

I must therefore conclude, that the article in the Standard has not been published with the approbation or knowledge of the gentleman from Wake. I expected no favours from that paper, but did not think that I should be assailed in a manner affecting my honor.

The article in the Standard is calculated to do great injustice in consequence of the suppression of the facts of the manner in which this affair was settled.

On the evening of the debate in which the difficulty occurred, between the gentleman and myself, I was going into the lobby, when I met Mr. Shepard, who remarked to me, laughing at the time, will you do you come on, at the same time slapping me on the shoulder. To which I replied, that I was not looking some one to bear a note to him to say what he meant by charging me with stating "was false." We then entered into explanations which were satisfactory to both, and afterwards agreed that the matter should be announced in the House by Mr. Moore, who did accordingly announ

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1845.


The Municipal Election in this town on Monday last resulted in the choice of WARREN WINSLOW, Esq. as Magistrate of Police, and the following gentlemen as Commissioners:—

Ward No. 1—Amos Jessup.
" " 2—Henry Branson.
" " 3—Thomas J. Curtis.
" " 4—David A. Ray.
" " 5—*
" " 6—Joshua Carmon.
" " 7—Edward W. Barge.

* A *tie* for this Ward between Wm. McL. McKay and Alfred A. McKethan.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Somehow, unfortunately, we have failed to receive our Reporter's account of the proceedings subsequent to Friday. We learn verbally, that the House was engaged nearly all of Saturday on the bill to amend the Militia Laws, and that it was *rejected* late in the afternoon. At night, a great deal of business was despatched, the House sitting till 10 or 11 o'clock.

In the Senate, nearly the whole day was consumed in an angry discussion of a Locofoco Protest against the expulsion of Ennett.

During a few days spent at Raleigh last week, we were struck with the generally orderly, and universally genteel deportment and appearance of the members of the Legislature, their patient attendance on the protracted sessions, the high order of talent abounding in both Houses, and the absence of any effort at display "for Buncombe." An immense amount of labor has been performed by the various Committees, vastly more, we were told by an old member, than he had ever known before.

But not less were we struck with the high character maintained by the Speakers of the two Houses, Col. GAITHER of the Senate and Mr. STANLY of the House, for all the qualifications necessary to the acceptable, able, and efficient discharge of their important duties. Some people greatly mistook the characters of both gentlemen. It is said that the Locos flattered themselves when they elected Col. Gaither, that he was so mild and amiable a gentleman, that they would find no difficulty in moulding him to their views. And many persons have supposed that Mr. Stanly was irritable and impetuous, and would keep the House in perpetual turmoil. Never were greater mistakes. Col. Gaither has been prompt, decided, and exceedingly firm in his Whig principles when the occasion called for their exhibition in cases of *tie*, &c. And Mr. Stanly is a very model of good feeling, his bland and courteous manners contributing to keep the House in a good humor. They are both exceedingly popular with the Whigs, and not disliked by the Locos apparently. We believe that no decision of either has been appealed from.

On expressing our admiration of the manner of Col. Gaither, whenever an occasion called for his giving a casting vote, and when his clarion voice rings through the chamber, with the emphatic words, "The Chair votes in the affirmative; the bill is passed," —a friend related to us an incident during the Ennett trial. He was standing in the Lobby of the Senate, on that occasion, when a tie vote occurred. The dignified, prompt, and emphatic manner of the Speaker, drew from a countryman in the midst of the crowd, the exclamation, "That Speaker is a glorious fellow." Another and another decision followed, each more and more exciting, till the countryman broke out with an oath that "Gaither was the greatest man in North Carolina!" We hear on all hands, that the excitement of that trial was intense, and the admiration of the Whigs unbounded.

The Whigs have greatly the advantage of the Locos on the floor of the two Houses, in point of talents. In the Senate, Messrs. Shepard of Pasquotank, Waddell of Orange, Boyden of Rowan, Francis of Hertford, Dockery of Richmond, Woodfin of Buncombe, and Joyner of Halifax, may be mentioned as the prominent debaters on the Whig side, to say nothing of a number of others of high character and sound judgment who seldom take part in the debates. Whilst Mr. Edwards of Warren is the only really strong man on the Locofoco side, and, singularly enough, he is not the leader of his party. Coming from the "land of Macon," that county of concentrated Locofocoism, and possessing talents of a high order, it might be supposed that he would always take the lead with his party. But the remark of one of his party, some years ago, that "he is too much of a gentleman," accounts for the fact that Asa Biggs, (who, we suppose his party thinks, is *not* too much of a gentleman,) is much more potential than Mr. Edwards. The latter sometimes thinks for himself, and votes for the State.

In the House, the Whigs look with pride to Messrs. Moore of Halifax, Cherry of Bertie, Washington of Craven, Haughton of Chatham, Caldwell of Burke, Mills of Rutherford, Paine of Chowan, Poindexter of Stokes, Mebane of Orange, Barnes of Northampton, (and perhaps others whom we had not the pleasure of seeing or hearing,) as gentlemen who would distinguish themselves in any deliberative body. And to these are opposed Mr. Shepard of Wake, (the self-elected leader of the party, instead of Mr. Graves of Caswell, who seems to be his superior in every respect except perhaps in a modest estimate of himself,) Ellis of Rowan, Scales of Rockingham, and last and least, Brogden of Wayne and Wilder of Wake. The contrast is very apparent to the spectator.

ENNETT, the Locofoco Senator from Onslow, got back to Raleigh and took his seat on Friday last. We learn that he received only about 160 votes, no one opposing him. He is a *sorry* looking man, as they say in the backwoods, and we have no doubt he is *sorry*. We learned at Raleigh that the forged certificate is a *very careful copy* of that presented by Saunders, the Commoner from Onslow, (who, by the way, is the man demanded of Gov. Morehead by Gov. McNutt of Mississippi some two or three years ago. What sort of people must they be in Onslow, who send such Representatives?)

The motive of the Locofoco papers in excluding the evidence in Ennett's case, is beginning to manifest itself. The Standard says, for instance, that "at the time he presented his certificate he had no doubts as to its genuineness; *but several days after*, when the matter had been talked of, and after several Senators had put their initials upon the certificate, he went to the Clerk and asked to see it again, and after looking at it said that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the hand-writing of the Sheriff to say whether it was genuine or not."

Now if the evidence had been published, the readers of the Standard would have seen that the above is false in an essential particular. Mr. Stone, the Locofoco Clerk of the Senate, testified, that instead of "several days after," it was the *very next morning* after he presented it. Yet he continued to act under the forged certificate until he received the genuine one.

### LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

RALEIGH, January 1, 1845.

The imposing ceremony of the Inauguration of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham as Governor of the State, took place to-day, in the Commons Hall, in the presence of the members of both Houses, and a very large audience of both sexes. Every thing conspired to render the occasion one of great interest. The passing from office of such a man as Gov. Morehead, might be deeply regretted, if we did not feel that he is succeeded by one altogether worthy of the high honor, and that he himself cannot be permitted to remain in retirement, so long as eminent talents, and unsullied public and private character, continue to be appreciated in this good old State. There are few such men in the United States as John M. Morehead, and none better calculated to command respect and to win esteem. I hope yet to see him adorn a higher station than that from which he now retires with so well-deserved a reputation. He leaves here, with his most accomplished family, on Monday next, for his residence in Greensborough.

Mr. Graham's Inaugural Address is spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. I send it for insertion in the Observer. It is truly an able and eloquent document, and was delivered with all that calm dignity and impressive earnestness for which its author is so eminently distinguished. At its close, the oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Ruffin.

A very splendid complimentary Ball was given on Tuesday evening to Gov. Morehead and family, by the members of the Legislature.

The Legislature has very laborious and protracted sessions—straining every nerve to get through with the business. The House of Commons is now in session whilst I write, at 9 o'clock P. M.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the Cherokee Lands to the construction of two Turnpikes, the one from Raleigh to the Tennessee Line, and the other from Fayetteville to intersect the first at some eligible point, was rejected, as I grieve to say, in the Senate yesterday. The bill did not propose to take one dollar from the Treasury, and under an amendment offered by Mr. Wm. B. Shepard and adopted, it was impossible that any demand could arise against the State; and yet the bill was rejected! It will be recollected, that the proceeds of these sales and of the Cherokee lands still held by the State, were long since appropriated to the Internal Improvement Board,—a peculiarly proper disposition of them, since they come from a region more needing good roads to get to market than almost any part of the country: and especially as the lands sold brought perhaps three times as high a price as they would now sell for, and the money is yet due to a great extent. If the law had passed, many of the debtors would have paid their bonds in labor, of which they could furnish any amount, instead of money, which is exceedingly scarce in that far off region. I did not hear the discussion on the bill, but the vote was 27 against it to 21 for it. Only two Locofocos voted for it, viz: Messrs. Cameron and Edwards; and only four Whigs voted against it. I again express my deep regret at the rejection of the bill, which was calculated, at no expense to our exhausted Treasury, to do something really essential to the improvement of our condition, to build up our own markets, and to aid the farmer in getting his surplus produce to them.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Francis's resolutions calling on the General Government for the 4th Instalment of the Deposites, the payment of which was deferred, (not indefinitely,) in 1837, were passed by the casting vote of the Speaker. It appeared to be a bitter pill to the Locofocos, who endeavored to defeat it in every way, but without success. Surely, there can be no more remarkable example of party folly, than the course of the Locofocos on this whole subject of the Deposites of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. How vastly might not our condition be improved, and still more essentially that of the indebted States, by the Distribution. But it is a Whig measure: it was introduced in Congress by Mr. Clay and advocated by him, and *therefore* it is a monster in the jaundiced eyes of Locofocoism, notwithstanding Jackson and most of the party themselves supported it *before* Mr. Clay's name became identified with it. What a miserable, factious, dog-in-the-manger policy!

A deep feeling of indignation has been excited here at a piece of petty malignity of Mr. Treasurer Wheeler, which has receided most signally upon himself. It will be recollected, that Gov. Morehead refused to receive Wheeler's bond in January 1843, for reasons which were perfectly satisfactory even to the very celebrated Legislature then in session; and that Wheeler's character "suffered some" in consequence of the circumstances, and he was sadly put to it to make up the proper bond. When he did get duly installed, therefore, his malignity at once manifested itself. He refused to pay the Governor's warrant, drawn on him, and passed by the Comptroller, for his per diem pay as a member of the Literary Board. And at this session of the Legislature, he procured a call to be made on him for the amount of the Governor's pay as a member of that and the Internal Improvement Board. In making out his answer to this call, he makes it appear that the Governor has received, during the four years he has been in office, for "services" on these Boards, the sum of $1,238 77½. And he professes, in his Report, to copy the sums "from the Report of the Comptroller to the House of Commons, Dec. 20, 1842," though nearly half the items are for the years 1843 and 1844. How he could find accounts of moneys paid in 1843 and 1844, in the Comptroller's Report for 1842, I confess is a mystery to me, though it may be very plain to Wheeler. But it was not of that I would speak. It is of the fact, that for the purpose of making it appear that Gov. Morehead has received $1,238 77½, Wheeler has actually included in his account of moneys drawn by the Governor for "services," a large amount paid for the expenses of the Board, including Travelling Expenses, Printing, Advertising, &c., which appear at large, item by item, on the very Comptroller's report from which he pretends to have copied his *false* Report. In one line he sets down the Governor as receiving $205 in Dec. 1841, all of which he sums up at the bottom as paid for "services," of which only $54 was in fact for "services," viz: for 18 days at $3 a day, spent in going down with the Board to sell the Swamp Lands. All the rest of the $205 was for various expenses, not one cent of which went into the Governor's pocket. This malignantly false Report of Wheeler has drawn from the Governor a most scathing exposure of its "inaccuracies," as he very charitably calls them. In the first place the Governor shows that the laws of 1836, creating these Boards, and constituting the Governor President thereof, allowed "each person" composing them, three dollars a day for every day they might be in session, and their travelling expenses. He states that his labors on those two Boards have been more than five-fold as arduous as those properly belonging to the Executive office; and clearly argues that as his duties as Governor are fixed by the Constitution, the Legislature could have no right to impose on him others, not rightfully belonging to his office, against his consent, and without compensation. He then shows, that it has been the unanimous opinion of every member of the Boards, from 1836 to 1844, that the Governor was as much entitled to his per diem as themselves, and that they accordingly ordered the payment. These Boards have been composed of distinguished men of both parties, Lawyers as well as others. The Treasurer who first paid the warrants, D. W. Coarts, was a lawyer (and a Locofoco.) The Legislative Committees of Finance, men of both parties, had uniformly passed these warrants as correct, and the Legislature had as uniformly approved of their action, even the last Legislature, rabidly Locofoco as it was, though its attention was specially called to the subject. It remained for Col. John H. Wheeler, (T. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C. and *Ass*,) to discover that these were all wrong; and that the Governors, the Boards, the Committees of Finance, Lawyers, Judges, and all, and even the Legislature, which makes the law, did not understand the law! The Governor closes his letter as follows:

"I am unwilling to charge any who has held official connexion with me, although not of a very intimate or confidential character, with intentional errors or misstatements; but so many errors in so few items must tax one's charity much to induce the belief they grew out of inadvertence. And if all these errors had not a tendency to swell the amount of my receipts, instead of diminishing them, and to show large pay for little service, there might be more hope that they did not proceed from design—but these errors are all on one side.

"The call made by the Senate, was for the amount I had received for "per diem compensation as President, ex officio," of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. The Treasurer in making his answer to the call, adds to the amount *I had received*, my own travelling expenses, the travelling expenses of another member of the Board, hack hire engaged for the whole Board, printers' bills, auctioneer's bills, &c., &c., until he gets the sum of one thousand two hunded and thirty-eight dollars; (and to show how careful he has been to be accurate, he adds) 77½ cents, as if he had got the sum true to half a cent.

"The Comptroller's report to the last House of Commons, to which the Treasurer refers, and the statement I had the honor to submit to the Senate with my message of the 18th inst., shows the amount thus received, and I believe is correct. The former is printed and to be found in the Legislative documents of last session; the latter was sent to the Senate on the 18th inst., as above stated, and I presume was printed and upon the table of Senators before the call was made upon the Treasurer; and when the Senate made the call upon the Treasurer, that they might be still further assured of the correctness of these statements, it behoved him to be accurate and correct in his reply. He has not been either accurate or correct, and it is respectfully submitted whether it is not due to the Treasurer as well as myself, that a committee should be raised to aid *him* in ascertaining the true amount I have received for my services as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards; and further to give the Treasurer an opportunity to show, if he can, that the very inaccurate information which he gave the Senate, was not given by design."

A Joint Committee was accordingly appointed, and will doubtless make a Report. Wheeler goes out of office on the 20th inst. I understand that at a recent meeting of the Finance Committee, a proposition was made to him to pay the missing $81 into the Treasury, and the Committee would ask to be discharged from the subject, and that he replied, that this proposition been made to him at first by the Committee, he would readily have acceded to it; but as it had now gone so far, he would not do it.

I will close this long epistle with a narrative of a genuine specimen of Locofocoism. The new county of Union, formed out of nearly equal portions of Anson and Mecklenburg, is blessed with no less than 37 Justices of the Peace, of whom a large majority are Locofocos, 21 of them residing in the Mecklenburg, and 16 in the Anson portion, of the county. One would think that there were already quite enough J. P's in this small county; but the Locofoco members from Mecklenburg proposed to have *thirty* more appointed now! And of these the already well-provided part of Mecklenburg was to have 23, and the Anson part only 7. This would have given 44 to about one-half of the county, and 23 to the other; and been at least twice as many as could be desired for any useful purpose. The members from Anson resisted this wholesale business, and Gen. Waddill delivered a very effective and animated speech exposing it, which made the matter so plain, that the nominations were at once laid on the table, (rejected,) by a large majority, though their confirmation is usually a matter of course. But the best of the joke is, that one Locofoco, who was about to be nominated by these Mecklenburg members for what ought to be the high and responsible office of Justice of the Peace, has, since the Legislature met, been taken up and committed to jail for *hog stealing!* After hearing of this, the Mecklenburg members, with singular injustice when compared with the course of the party towards Wheeler and Ennett, actually struck his name from the list of nominations!

The Legislature will not be able to adjourn on Monday.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 2, 1845.

The Legislature has transacted a vast amount of business in both Houses during the last two days.—The House of Commons sat last night till near 10 o'clock, and to-night till 9. Such long sessions and rapid transaction of business, inspires a hope that an adjournment may be effected early in the week without detriment to the public business.

In the Senate, I am glad to learn, a re-consideration has been granted of the bill to appropriate the Cherokee Lands and Funds to the construction of a Turnpike West from Raleigh and from Fayetteville. It is hoped that it may yet pass.

In the House, a bill which Mr. Moore, the distinguished member from Halifax, had deeply at heart, and spoke repeatedly and most earnestly in favor of, to provide for a re-organization of the Portsmouth Rail Road Company, was rejected to-day by a majority of two votes only. Its rejection was undoubtedly owing, in some measure, to the idea of its conferring privileges in advance on the State of Virginia, which it is supposed will become the purchaser of the Road under the sale which is said to be inevitable.

The bill to provide for the $100,000 to be paid of Wilmington R. R. Bonds, by authorizing the issue of that amount of scrip to be redeemed some few years hence, has passed both Houses. The bill to foreclose the mortgage on the Raleigh and Gaston Road is yet before the Senate.

Mr. Francis's resolutions relative to the 4th Instalment, which passed the Senate yesterday, were to-day reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Hellen, Whig.—The reason for this is understood to be, that Mr. Biggs had asserted, that the Whigs had expelled Ennett to enable them to pass the resolutions, or had postponed them till Ennett was expelled, or something of that sort. It is a sufficient answer to all this to say, that they were introduced, and their adoption pressed by Mr. Francis, whilst Ennett was in the Senate, and were postponed at the express and particular request of Mr. Jeffreys, the Locofoco Senator from Franklin, to enable him to prepare himself for a speech against them. This Jeffreys frankly admits. Moreover, it is ridiculous to assert that the Whigs expelled Ennett to enable themselves to pass this or any other measure, whilst the fact is known that they voted to allow him to retain his seat with only a censure for his conduct. Ennett was expected back this afternoon, but nothing has been heard from him or the election. Some one got up a ridiculous report that he was defeated by a Whig, but it obtained little or no credence.

Mr. Cherry, in the House to-day, alluded to the vile assertion of the Standard, that Mr. J. B. Shepard had not retracted the charge of falsehood he had made. He showed, and Mr. Shepard admitted, that he had retracted it, and that they had united in authorizing Mr. Moore, a mutual friend, to state the fact to the House. The fact is, that immediately after the occurrence, on Monday last, Mr. Cherry wrote a note demanding an explanation, and whilst looking for his friend to bear it, Shepard met him with a smile, a familiar slap on the shoulder, and some pleasant words, when Cherry told him that he had just written such a note. Shepard at once protested that his language was uttered in the heat of debate, that he regretted it, and appealed to their old friendship. It was then agreed that Mr. Moore should state the fact of an honorable and satisfactory explanation to the House. All of this was very well, and creditable to the good feeling of both parties. But then appears the Editorial of the Standard, a paper which it is said belongs to Shepard, (and it might not be amiss to say that Holden the Editor belongs to him likewise.) It was suggested to Shepard that he ought to get up in the House and set the matter right. He refused, declaring that he would not interfere between Mr. Cherry and the Editor of the Standard. The impression prevails generally, that Shepard might have prevented the forthcoming of the paragraph, if he had chosen.

Mr. Cherry will of course take no notice of the Editor of the Standard. His object is answered by the explanation before the House, in which Mr. Shepard himself most effectually stamps the Standard's malignant paragraph with the brand of falsehood.

DEATHS.—Hon. Wm. W. Southgate, of Kentucky; Hon. Jos. L. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island; and Hon. Roger M. Sherman, of Connecticut, all formerly distinguished members of Congress, have died within a few days past.

CONGRESS.—There is nothing of importance to report in the proceedings of either House during the last week, up to Friday, on which day the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Annexation Schemes, and Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll and Belser spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Ingersoll said that he had satisfactory information, that war would not follow with either Mexico or England from annexation; that *money* would heal all our breaches with Mexico, and that though Great Britain might like to be more intimately connected with Texas, and see her slaves emancipated, "yet there was every reason to believe that annexation would occasion no rupture with that Power."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Mr. Cushing, U. S. Minister to China, has arrived at New York direct from Mexico. He reports that the revolution had extended to the city of Mexico, and that Santa Anna's government was abolished, and his Ministers fled. Letters, however, by the same arrival, express the belief that he will yet put down all opposition. He was at the head of 15,000 troops.—One letter says that war against the U. S. is certain, let either party prevail, if annexation should be effected.

TEXAS.—Anson Jones, the new President, was inaugurated on the 9th ult. In his Address he does not allude to annexation.

DORR.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. has refused the application of Dorr for a writ of habeas corpus.

REBELLION.—A serious difficulty has again occurred among the tenants of the Rensselaer estate near Hudson, N. Y. They refuse to pay rent, and have murdered one man. There are many hundred of them. The Governor has despatched seven military companies to the scene of trouble.

Some Poetical contributions are excluded for want of room.

A Cotton Manufactory is about to be established in Charleston, S. C.

### SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body, which convened in Columbia, S. C., closed a most harmonious session of nine days, on Thursday evening, Jan'y 2. Bishops Soule and Andrew were present. Fourteen young men were received into the travelling connection. The amount collected for Missions in this Conference, the past year, was *fourteen thousand dollars*, a larger amount than has been collected any previous year. Below is a list of the appointments of the Preachers for the present year:—

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—R. J. BOYD, P. E.
W. Capers, Superintendent of Missions to the people of color in the Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina Conferences.
Charleston—W. M. Wightman, Editor S. C. Advocate.
Cumberland—Sam'l W. Capers.
Trinity—Theophilus Huggins.
Bethel—Claudius H. Pritchard.
St. James—David Derrick.
Black Swamp—Henry Bass, William T. Capers.
Walterborough—Alexius M. Forster, Jas. F. Smith.
Orangeburg—Churchwell A. Crowell.
Cypress—Thos. E. Leadbetter, Sam'l M. Green.
Cooper River—John A. Porter.

MISSIONS.

Savannah River—Dan'l D. Cox, Jos. Warnock.
Edisto Island—Jehose and Fenwick Charles Wilson.
Beaufort—Wm. C. Kirkland.
Pon Pon—Paul A. M. Williams.
Pocotaligo—Andrew J. Grech.
Combahee and Ashepoo—John R. Coburn, Robt. P. Franks.
Cooper River—Ab'm Nettles.

COKESBURY DIST.—H. A. C. WALKER, P. E.
Cokesbury Circuit—Nicholas Talley, H. M. Mood.
Edgefield—Allen McCorquodale, John W. Kelly.
Pendleton—Geo. W. Moore.
Greenville Station—James W. Wightman.
Greenville Circuit—A. W. Walker, Hilliard J. Glenn.
Union—Ira L. Potter, Wm. C. Clarke.
Laurens—Willis S. Halsom.
Newberry—Sam'l Dunwody, Arch'd B. McGilvary.
Pickens—Martin Eady.
Paris Mountain—Lewis M. Little.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—CHAS. BETTS, P. E.
Columbia Station—Jos. H. Wheeler, W. G. Connor.
Columbia Circuit—Dan'l G. McDaniel, Jno. M. Carlisle.
Barnwell—Abel M. Chreitzberg, Peter W. McDaniel.
Aiken and Hamburg—Dennis J. Simmons.
Winnsborough—Peyton G. Bowman, John Tennant.
Lancaster—Wesley L. Pegues.
Camden—Wm. P. Mouzon.
Darlington—Jackey M. Bradley, Chas. Taylor.
Santee—Wm. J. Jackson, John R. Picket.

MISSIONS.

Manchester—To be supplied.
Congaree—Sam'l Townsend, John C. McDaniel.
Wateree—James W. Wellborn, Wm. Smith.
Pee Dee—To be supplied.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—W. SMITH, P. E.
Wilmington—Wm. Martin.
Smithville—David W. Seale, Stephen H. Miller.
Conwayboro'—Hugh E. Ogburn, Thos. W. Farrow.
Bladen—Sampson D. Laney, Henry A. Bass.
Georgetown—Wm. Crook.
Black River—Jas. H. Chandler, Abraham P. Avant.
Marion—Colin Murchison, Wm. C. Patterson.

MISSIONS.

Santee—Cornelius McLeod, Wm. H. Flemming.
Black River and Pee Dee—Chas. S. Walker.
Waccamaw Neck—John A. Minnick, Wm. Carson.
Sawpit—Stafford P. Taylor.
Cape Fear—Morgan C. Turrentine.

CHERAW DISTRICT—JAMES STACY, P. E.
Cheraw—Albert M. Shipp.
Fayetteville—Henry H. Durant.
Rockingham—Michael Robbins, Robt. J. Limehouse.
Chesterfield—John Watts.
Wadesborough—Sam'l Leard, Wm. Barringer.
Concord—John H. Zimmerman, Dan'l M. Donald.
Centre—John McMackin.
Montgomery—Newton Goudelock, Jacob L. Shuford.
Deep River—Mannasch M. Michau, R. S. Ledbetter.
Cumberland—Joseph Parker.
Pleasant Grove—Edward S. King.

LINCOLNTON DIST.—W. A. GAMEWELL, P. E.
Charlotte Station—Thos. S. Daniel.
Charlotte Circuit—Lewis Searborough.
Lincolnton—Alfred H. Richardson, Sol. W. Daves.
Yorkville—Marcus A. McKibben.
Spartanburg—Bond English, Wm. M. Lee.
Rutherfordton—Wm. A. McSwain.
Shelby—Wm. M. Kerr.
Catawba—Miles Packet.
Morganton—Thos. W. Postell.
Lenoir—Simpson Jones.

The next Conference will be held in the Town of Fayetteville on the 24th of December next.

### DIED,

At the residence of his father, near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 27th ult., CRAWFORD POOL, aged 26 years.

In Greensborough, on the 31st ult., Mrs. ANNA MEBANE, relict of the late David Mebane, in the 73d year of her age. Also, on the 28th, Mr. JOHN W. CALDWELL, aged about 66.

### LECTURE POSTPONED.

☞ In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the Lecture of the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, before the Fayetteville Library Institute, was not delivered on last evening according to the announcement. The Lecture will take place on next Tuesday evening.


### WANTED.

A WELL qualified and well recommended person to take charge of and manage a popular and thorough-bred imported Stallion during the ensuing Season. The most liberal terms granted. For further information apply at this Office.

*Jan'y* 7, 1845. 40-3w

**Good Bibles at 25 Cents,**

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.


## POSTSCRIPT.

The paper offered by the Locofoco Senators on Saturday as a *Protest*, and signed by 24 of them, (all except Ennett,) is described by the Register as being in the highest degree insulting to the Speaker, the Special Committee, and the Whig members, charging them with having committed "judicial perjury" in expelling Ennett. Messrs. Waddell and Shepard indignantly denounced such an insulting paper, and on the question, "shall the paper be entered on the Journal" 23 Whigs, (all who were present,) voted *No*, and the Locos to a man retired into the Lobbies and refused to vote—Mr. Biggs and other Locos contending "that the Constitution guaranteed to them the *right* of spreading *any matter*, whether false or true, irrelevant or not, on the Journal, so long as it processed to be a *Protest*."

On Monday, the whole morning was spent in discussing a motion of Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe, to amend the Journal relative to the above paper. And after wasting so much precious time, the motion was *withdrawn*.

The Locos surely could not have supposed, that the Whigs would agree to enter on the Journal a paper slandering themselves and attempting to disgrace the Senate, and for which even the Locos would not vote.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 8.

REMARKS.—But little Produce coming to market. Cotton sells at 3½ to 4¼; Flour 3½ to 4¼; Flaxseed $1 10 to $1 25; Corn 40 to 50; Oats 30 to 35.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.—Jan. 1.

*Turpentine*—Continues at $2 for No. 1 soft; at this rate all the sales of the past week were made.

*Tar*.—There is an upward tendency in the price of tar; sales since our last report at 1 20 and 1 25, the last the going rate yesterday.

*Timber*.—No change to note; there is a steady demand from the mills as heretofore, prices ranging from 5 to 6¾; rafts of a poor quality will not bring over 4 and 4½.

*Lumber, &c.*—A sale of quarter flooring boards at 10 dls.; no wide boards at market; good scantling will bring 7, at which rate there have been late sales; sales of R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, at 12 dls.; sales of shingles at 2 and 2¼.

The operations in market have been light the past week in every article.—*Chronicle*.

At Augusta, Cotton 3¾ to 4¼. At Columbus 2 to 4¼. At Macon 2¼ to 4. At New Orleans 3 to 7.—At Cheraw 2¾ to 4¼. At Charleston 3½ to 5¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 795,222 bales, against 763,915 last year.


## *Cumberland Academy.*

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January, under the direction of Rev. Daniel Johnson as Principal, and Mr. Alex'r D. McLean, associate Instructer.

The guardians of this Institution esteem themselves singularly fortunate in procuring the services of men so eminently qualified for the responsible duties that devolve upon them.

Mr. Johnson is a native of our State. He obtained his preparatory education in our own county, (under Rev S. Colton,) graduated in the College of New Jersey, with first distinction (solus) in a class of no ordinary character, both for numbers and talent. He subsequently united with the Theological Institute at Princeton, where he remained four years. He has been engaged in the instruction of youth six or seven years, and for the last four years, Tutor in Nassau Hall. In addition to the diplomas which Mr. Johnson brings from these celebrated and venerable Institutions, we are favored with a special recommendation from the President and Faculty of the College, "cordially recommending Mr. Johnson to public confidence, as having the highest standing as a scholar, as possessing superior qualifications as a teacher," and we are so that while Tutor he gave proof of his ability both to teach and govern. A higher recommendation, and from higher authority, could it be procured, is not desirable.

Mr. McLean is also a native of our own State and county. He obtained his education under one of the best instructers of his age, (the late Dr. John Patterson.) He has been favorably known for ten or twelve years as sole proprietor and Instructer of one of the best English and Classical Schools in the country. We take pleasure in referring the public to the numerous patrons of his School, of whom we may mention Dr. John McKay, Sen., Dr. H. M. Turner, and Messrs. F. Smith, Jonathan Evans, and George T. Barksdale.

The Academy is situated on the public road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, (via Atkins' Ferry,) twenty-six miles from the former place, and thirty-five from the latter, and about two miles from the Ferry. The location, it is believed, is as pleasant, as healthy, and as free from bad moral influences, as any that can be found in the State; it is also contiguous to Tirza Church, where the Students can conveniently enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary.

The Institution is not yet provided with a Boarding establishment and dormitories for the use of the Students; these are now in progress of erection, and will be in readiness for use by the first of April. The School has been in operation some weeks, and it is found that thirty additional Boarders can be accommodated in good families and on reasonable terms.

Boarding, per month, including washing, fuel, &c., may be had at from $5 to $6 50.

The prices of Tuition, per quarter, will vary from $4 to $8.

The Proprietors of the Cumberland Academy are determined to establish and sustain an English and Classical School of the very best order, or abandon the enterprise entirely. They will provide, on the lowest terms possible, for children and youth, the means of an extensive and thorough education.—Special attention will be had in preparing young men for College. They may be fitted to enter as far advanced as the junior class.

We could not say less and give any just idea of the character of the Institution. In due time some full and definite information will be given respecting the plan of the School; the manner in which it will be sustained; the principles upon which it will be conducted, and the rules and regulations by which it will be governed. Suffice it to say that the enterprise is not of yesterday. The preliminary arrangements for opening the School have been in progress more than two years. The whole plan of buildings, for the principal edifice, the Professors' dwellings, the Students' hall, and out-houses, was drawn by one of the first Architects, now in the employ of the general government; and when they shall have been completed, will be elegant, convenient and cheap.

By order.

N. McKAY,
A. S. McNEILL.

*January* 4, 1845. 40-4w

## *PUBLIC WORK!*

THE undersigned will let to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Lumberton, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, (M.) the BUILDING of a NEW JAIL in this (Robeson) County.

The proposed plan will be submitted to any who wish to contract, on that day or previously, on application to any one of the Commissioners.

The Contractor will be required to give bond for the faithful execution of the work.

JNO. W. POWELL,
WM. C. McNEILL,
JAS. BLOUNT,
RICH'D C. RHODES,
*Commissioners.*

*Jan.* 4, 1845. 40-6w

## NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, American Almanac for 1845; The Poets' Oracle; Sam Slick in England; Punch's Courtship; Castle Dismal, by Simmes: Helen Halsey, by do.; Sylvester Sound, part 2d: Forecastle Yarns: Harper's Pictorial Bible, Nos. 12, 13 and 14; American House Carpenter and Downing's Cottage Residences, new Architectural Works; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Church Members' Guide; Afflicted Man's Companion: Hodge's Way of Life; Thornton's Prayers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

*January* 7.


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The following is an important movement, worthy of support from all parties, and we hope it will not be opposed because suggested by the Whigs:—

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The difficulty which occurred at the present Session, in organizing the Senate, has led to the introduction of a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of Lieutenant Governor. The Bill was introduced by Mr. Boyden, and proposes to the People, articles of amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, at the same time and in the same manner, that a Governor is elected, whose duty it shall be to preside in the Senate, and receive such pay, and no other, as the Speaker of the House of Commons shall receive; and in the event of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, to discharge the duties of his office; and on the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate shall elect a Speaker *pro tempore*.

We hope the bill will pass, and that the Whigs, *as a party*, will vote for it. If the Locos choose to assume the responsibility of withholding power from the people, let them do so.—*Raleigh Register*.

### SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have undergone examination, and have been admitted to County Court Practice:

Hector W. McLean, Robeson county; Matthew S. McCorkle, Catawba county; J. A. B. Fitzgerald, Warrensville, Haywood county; A. T. Davidson, do.; Robert M. Henry, do.; Robert Dick, Greensborough; Thomas D. Walker, Wilmington; Josiah H. Brooks, Tarborough; E. C. Yellowley, Greenville; Joseph J. Nicholson, Halifax county; I. B. Carmichael, Wilkes county; George M. Bodner, Washington; Andrew Coogland, Halifax; Edward Coogland, do.; William H. Haigh, Fayetteville; William Clark, Beaufort county; Benjamin F. Simmons, Halifax county; John F. Wooten, Pitt county; Fred. A. S. Mathews, Elizabeth City; Sam. Field Phillips, Chapel Hill; Wm. Franklin Disbrow, Raleigh.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court Practice:

W. Bryson, Hendersonville; Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus county; William Stedman, Pittsboro'; Israel Fox, Randolph county; Shepard K. Nash, Hillsboro'; Richard J. Ashe, ditto; William F. Martin, Elizabeth City; Geo. Byron Gordon, Gates county; Willi'on T. Dorch, Nashville; J. Y. Hicks, Franklin, Macon county; Wm. P. Benum, Rutherfordton; Thomas J. Morisey, Fayetteville.—*Raleigh Register*.

*Counterfeit Bill*.—A counterfeit twenty dollar note of the Bank of Charleston, was shewn us yesterday, which was detected in Columbia by the Teller at the Commercial Bank at that place, and being well executed was handed in with other bills at the Bank of Charleston, where it was again discovered not to be genuine. On comparing the plate, we find the figures to 20 are somewhat lighter than in the original, as also the female figure to the left. The eagle vignette on the upper right hand corner is well executed, but the shading is also light. The signatures of "J. Hamilton," President, and "A. G. Rose," Cashier, are much better done than is usual in spurious notes, and would require a practised eye to discover the counterfeit. This bill is dated Nov. 18, 1835, payable to "F. Street," letter C. and numbered 558. The paper of the counterfeit is of an inferior quality.—*Courier*.

### Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 25.—Schrs. Equator from Charleston, L. P. Smith from New York. 27.—Brig Wasson from Havana, Frances Louisa from do.; Schr. C. L. Vose from Guadaloupe. 28.—Brigs Albert Perkins from Porto Rico, Wildes P. Walker from Matanzas, Osceola from Martinique; Schr. Albion from Havana. 30.—Brigs Benjamin from Matanzas, Glide from N. York, Peruvian from Martinique; Schrs. Elizabeth from Havana, Regulus from Charleston. 31.—Br. schr. Brilliant from Antigua. January 1.—Brigs Seamew from Providence, John Crosby from Martinique, Br. brig Colonist from Antigua; Schr. C. E. Thorn from N. Y. 2.—Brig Lion from Guadaloupe.

## NEW
## HARDWARE STORE,
**On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.**

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

## STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

*Fayetteville, April* 8, 1844. 1tf

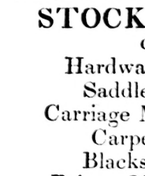
## NEW
## GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

*November* 9, 1844. 33tf

## JACKSON JOHNSON



HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

**Also,**

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

## FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Fine old Port WINE.
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*Sept.* 17, 1844. 24tf

## ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

## FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE immediately opposite William B. Wright, Esq., with the Field adjoining, commonly known as the Rectory. Apply to JOSHUA CARMON,

Agent for the Trustees.

*November* 19, 1844. 33tf

## AGENCY
### For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

*Wilmington, N. C., Feb.* 24, 1844. 97-1Y

**Rates lower than ever!**

## JACKSON HOTEL,
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

JNO. McCASKILL.

*November* 3, 1843. 79tf

## NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Penston, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, August* 16, 1843. 40-tf

## INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 1, 1844. 97-1Y

## WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

## MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

*Oct.* 1, 1844. 26tf

## $50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks soitly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

*July* 26, 1844. 17tf

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

*Oct.* 8, 1844. 27tf

**Edwin Glover,**
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
*(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)*

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 3, 1843. 74tf

**5000** LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

*Nov'r* 5, 1844. 31tf

## *Valuable Residence*
**In the town of Greensborough,**
FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to another part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very valuable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensborough. The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the most desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the buildings all of the best style and the most convenient form. The Dwelling House is a large two story building, in the shape of an L, with two passages running through each way; the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there indispensable closets—the whole house finished in the best manner by the best workmen in the country.—The out buildings are all large and convenient. There are two wells on the premises of good water—to one of which is attached a milch house and a bathing room. The garden is large and of the best gardening soil, divided into flower, vegetable and fruit garden, attached to which is a small parcel of ground well set in choice apple, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size, with an excellent barn, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in excellent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchaser. Immediate application should be made, or you will miss the opportunity of purchasing where you will have so many advantages for educating your children in the best male and female schools in the whole country, besides a most delightful residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State.

I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

**Mills and Plantation**

On Polecat Creek, 10 miles South of town, immediately on the road leading to Asheborough, in Randolph county.

R. G. LINDSAY.

*Greensborough, Nov.* 1844. 36-2m

## SANDS'
## SARSAPARILLA,
*For the Removal and Permanent Cure o all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.*

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chrome rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

*Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:*

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

*Messrs. Sands,*—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sa.t Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

*May* 16, 1844. 7tf

## NEW
## CHEAP GOODS.
### WILLIAM McINTYRE

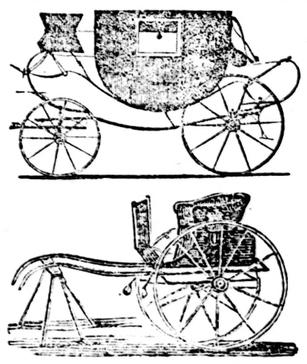
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

*May* 8, 1844. 6tf



## NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

*Fayetteville, May* 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

**A Valuable Medicine.**
## THE BEST OF PILLS.
**2 IN A BOX.**

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

*July* 15, 1844. 15-1Y

## PETERS' PILLS.
**A Public Blessing.**

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

***Call at the WAGON YARD!***

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

***Hats, Boots and Shoes,***
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
**Crockery and Groceries,**

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

*December* 2, 1844. 35tf

**For Sale or Hire,**

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES. THOS. J. MIMS.

## H. LEETE,
*North West corner of Market Square,*

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

***Dry Goods, Groceries,***
***Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,***

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

*A general assortment of GROCERIES.*—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

*HARDWARE.*—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

*CROCKERY.*—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

*HATS.*—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

***A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.***

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

*November* 18, 1844. 33tf

## FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*May* 15, 1844. 6tf

## GRAYSON BUTTER!
**Better than the last.**

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

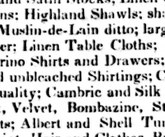
—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

*Oct.* 15, 1844. 28tf

## MARBLE FACTORY,



**BY JAMES FOSTER.**

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1843. 59-tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.
### The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

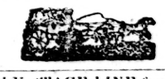
ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

*October* 2, 1843. 74-1Y

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
### From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 44-tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.
### GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
**Capital, One Million of Dollars.**

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 5, 1843. 77-tf

**GUN-SMITH**
## ESTABLISHMENT,
(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

*January* 13, 1844. 89tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

**5000** BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks Loudon Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

**DRY GOODS,**
*Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,*

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.

600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*Sept.* 24, 1844. 25tf

## MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.
### MRS. E. WALTON

BEGS leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having visited New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York, quarterly.

Mrs. W. will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-Making at her residence on Hay Street, second door East of the Post Office.

Gentlemen's Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed and pressed.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 22, 1844. 29-3m

*Encourage Home Manufactures.*

## GARDNER & McKETHAN,
**CARRIAGE MAKERS,**

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1845.

## $50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN; about 19 years old, though she looks older.—She is fleshy, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deformity of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in, commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a large head of hair, long and very black, a little kinky, which she wears tucked up with a comb, and mostly keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothes and some money, and may have obtained a free pass, or forged one of some kind. Can be detected by her eye and walk very easy. I purchased her of Henry M. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Pittsborough, in Chatham county, N. C. I have no doubt but she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, as her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives, I understand, in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $30, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $50 for her, and evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

*Wadesborough, Oct.* 18, 1844. 29tf

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**
## HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do. do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15. Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

*Fayetteville, July* 17, 1844. 15tf

## PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

**REMOVED**
From 113 Pearl Street to
**44 *CEDAR STREET,***
NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

***American and Foreign Prints***

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

*Sept.* 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

## Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

*Oct.* 1, 1844.

## HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE

## NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

**ALSO,**

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

*October* 24, 1844. 30tf

## D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES. HARDWARE

**Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,**

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

**ALSO,**

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual. D. McL.

*Oct.* 28, 1844. 30tf

*The Subscribers have now in Store,*

**3000** LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

***Stock of GROCERIES,***

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

*May* 21, 1844. 7tf

***New Forwarding and Commission House.***

## HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

*May* 24, 1844. 8-tf

## DRUGS & MEDICINES.
**TO PHYSICIANS.**

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quinine, | Castile Soap, |
| Opium, | London Mustard, |
| Camphor, | Mustard Seed, |
| Tart. Emetic, | Jamaica Ginger, |
| Cantharides, | Gum Assafœtida, |
| Bals. Copaiva, | Sugar of Lead, |
| Calomel, | Isinglass, |
| Pulv. Bark, | Blister Plaster, |
| Indigo, | Blue Vitriol, |
| Quicksilver, | Saleratus, |
| G. Myrrh, | Castor Oil, |
| Sarsaparilla, | Epsom Salts, |
| Elix. Vitriol, | Glauber Salts, |
| Ether, | Gum Arabic, |
| Tapioca, | Sulphate Potash, |
| Uva Ursi, | Liquorice Root, |
| Cayenne Pepper, | Quicksilver, |
| Camomile, | Alcohol, |
| James' Powder, | Seidlitz Powders, |
| Dover's Powder, | Sweet Oil, |
| Tamarinds, | Cubebs, |
| Carb. Ammon., | White Wax, |
| Evans' Lancets, | Henry's Magnesia, |
| Spring Lancets, | Carb. Magnesia, |
| Sup. Carb. Soda, | Nux Vomica, |
| Tinc. Iron, | Starch, |
| Bals. Capsules, | Glue, |
| Gum Gamboge, | Mace, |

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

*Oct.* 12, 1844. 28tf

## FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*September* 1, 1843. 70tf

## F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

*January* 28, 1843. 39-1Y

## COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

*October* 1, 1843. 42tf